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New-Work Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1891.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Grand Duke Alexis was enthusiastically cheered by the crowds of people who lined the streets of Paris through which his carriage passed. === The Senaputty of Manipur and a native general were hanged for the part they took in the recent massacre of British officials. = The King of Denmark gave a luncheon to the Chicago Fair Commissioners; Denmark will be largely represented at the fair. = The state of siege in Bolivia has been raised.

Domestic-The President ordered that the Cherokee Strip be closed to whites. The plans of his journey to Bennington, Vt., next week, were made public. = Leslie W. Russell was nominated for Supreme Court Judge in the IVth District of this State. == President Harrison received from the Queen a dispatch of condolence on the death of James Russell Lowell. The Gloriana won the special race for the 46footers off Newport, beating the Sayonara only 28 seconds. = Destructive storms occurred in the East and the West.

City and Suburban.-Two more Chinese lepers were discovered; they were sent to Blackwell's Island, but were returned on the demands of their countrymen. - Winners at Jerome Park: Walcott, Terriffer, Firenzi, Knapsack, Banquet and Pagan. - Abraham Backer, who failed recently for \$4,000,000, was arrested on a charge of grand larceny. === The New-York baseball team was defeated by the Cincinnati nine, and Brooklyn by Chicago. - Stocks were irregular and generally higher, but the closing was at concessions from best figures.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair, with slight thermal change. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 67; average, 74 5-8.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

time to travel is just after a disaster is not at to fill a place on any railroad.

sincere as they are deserved. While the note men, the latter agreeing to observe the same of Americanism is predominant in Lowell's most rules that had governed the former Congresses characteristic work, it is nevertheless true that without regard to the Marxists and their doings. his contribution to letters is a contribution to English literature in the broad and true sense. 1891. Shakespeare is ours, and not England's alone: and so England has a share in whatever lustre attaches to the names and works of writers belonging to the American branch of the great family that uses the English tongue. In Mr. Lowell, however, our English friends feel a peculiar interest growing out of his residence quetting with the Marxists. They had, inamong them. His death impresses them as it does so many Americans with a sense of personal loss.

Wanamaker is giving serious attention to the This was rank treachery, and was vigorously practicability of using pneumatic tubes to facili- denounced as such and protested against by the tate the transportation of mails in large cities. English Trades Unionists and others who took In this respect the United States is behind Eng- part in the Paris Congress of 1889. In April of trial and triumph were not disposed to look land, in several of whose cities the pneumatic last it was unanimously resolved by the represystem is in successful use. Some improve- sentatives of 700,000 English Trades Unionments on existing devices are claimed by one lists to go to the Brussels Congress and insist of our inventors, and there is even talk of a on adherence to the rules laid down in Paris. pneumatic tube between Chicago and New- By the latter part of June, however, the Bel-York. But, of course, this method of trans- gians had carried their revolutionary work portation will be tried on a small scale first. much further. They had changed the name There is little doubt that it will save both time from "International Workmen's Congress" to true if we concede everything that has been and money in carrying the mails between postal "International Socialist Workmen's Congress," reported from Hayti as to his sentimental parstations and the central offices.

spect to the condition of the Croton water as disclosed by the latest analysis. The faint trace need of more stringent measures to maintain proceeding. As if to clinch the matter, the exerted a not unnatural influence on his fine inations of the Croton watershed have shown from Tuesday, August 18, to Sunday, August that he has imputed to the French negroes of numerous sources of contamination. While 16, thus making it practically impossible for Hayti the same degree of morality and trust small in themselves, collectively they constitute the English to get there in time to vote on the worthiness which have been developed so large

sary in order to keep the water supply in first- Congress for Socialism against Trades Unionclass condition.

pears to be no way of isolating them and keeping them from centact with their countrymen consent. The Health Commissioners are not in Edson, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, is convinced that leprosy is contagious weeks that the question has arisen. The public will not breathe with entire freedom until it is answered definitely. Common-sense dictates that no risk should be taken in so grave a matter, while no cruelty or injustice to the lepers will be tolerated.

THE BARGE DISASTER.

It has been developed as a result of the barge disaster on Wednesday that there is no law whatever enabling the Steamboat Inspection Service to provide for the safety of barges not propelled by steam. No inspection is had of them; they are under no restraint. Except for certain prescriptions as to their equipment, requiring them to carry a boat or two and a few life-preservers, the laws give them no attention; and even as to this equipment there is no authority enabling inspectors to render the law effectual. They have no legal right to board a barge. Its owners are entirely at liberty, so far as the laws are concerned, to carry all the people they please, and to run their boats until they fall to pieces by actual decay.

There seems to be little reason to doubt that the deplorable accident at Cold Spring was due to the rotten condition of the barge's hurricanedeck fastenings and supports. The squall was heavy, but by no means remarkable. It ought to have done a hundred other things to the barge before tearing her deck away. Such vessels, of course, are never safe. The laws of mechanics are not merely defied but insulted in their construction. It is amazing that there have been so few accidents attending their employment by crowds of excursion parties, for they were built to capsize. Nobody who knows what wind and water can do with the centre of gravity of even stout steamships would think of venturing his life in one of these barges.

Of all possible calamities, however, the one that befell the Republic was the most unlikely. We observe that the agent of its owners declares that the deck supports were sound, but he asks us to believe a physical absurdity. Curtains were fastened from the top-deck to the deck below to shield the excursionists from the rain, and it is claimed that the wind suddenly "bellied" the curtains and produced a lateral strain on the deck-supports which they were never intended to bear. This is specious but unsound. If the deck's fastenings had been secure and its supports good, all the wind there was on Long Island Sound yesterday could not have disturbed them. It might have torn the curtains into shreds or capsized the barge, but it could not possibly have lifted the deck. Such an explanation is neither sensible nor necessary. The fact that the barge was twenty-six years old and that there is no law requiring its inspection by the Government sufficiently accounts for the affair without imposing on the laws of physics. Horrible as the catastrophe was, the responsibility for it, in view of the law, will not be easily fixed. The inspection service should promptly prepare for submission to Congress such amendments as will be sufficient to give them the same control over this class of barges as they are empowered to exercise for the public's protection over other vessels carrying human freight.

THE IMPENDING CONFLICT AT BRUSSELS.

men of Great Britain have finally decided to send a full force of representatives to the In- and existence, whereas what is indigenous flourternational Labor Congress which is to meet on Sunday next at Brussels. This, if true, as it probably is, is of the highest significance to every one interested in the cause of organized Emerson, Bryant, Longfellow, Holmes, Whitlabor; significance that will be apparent on reviewing the circumstances under which this Congress is to meet. There have already been stinct with American feeling and purpose, and several such gatherings in which the English trades unions have participated. In the first only England, France, Spain and Italy were represented. The second, held in Paris in 1886, was wider in its scope. The third was held in London in 1888, and was still more the direction of the French Possibilist Socialist party. At this Mr. Fenwick, M. P., Mr. Hynd-There seems to be an epidemic of railway man, and thirty-seven other English delegates accidents, and the old theory that the safest were present, and an earnest effort was made to establish harmony of action between the all confirmed by recent experience. It was the Trade Unionists and the Socialists. At the New-York Central's turn just to escape a bad same time another labor meeting was held in Mash-up yesterday, when an express train near | Paris, called the Marxist Congress, largely com-Poughkeepsie ran into an open switch. The posed of German Socialists and fully committed superintendent explains that "somebody" must to the Socialist idea, pure and simple. A fusion have opened the switch "unconsciously"! That of the two bodies was proposed, but was not "somebody" ought to be found and his services effected, the Marxists being unwilling to accept dispensed with forthwith. No man who could certain conditions on which the Possibilists inopen a switch "unconsciously" has any right sisted. On adjourning the Marxists gave to a Swiss committee authority to organize the next Congress, while the Possibilists decided to meet The English tributes to Mr. Lowell are as at Brussels as the guests of the Belgian work-The Brussels Congress was to be held in August,

For more than a year the Belgian committee kept their plans a profound secret from the rest of the organized labor world. In the spring of the present year, however, they began to reveal them, and it was made known that, contrary to the agreement, they had been codeed, persuaded the latter to abandon their Swiss meeting and to unite with the Brussela Congress; but to do so they had themselves agreed to abandon the rules which the Pos-It is good news that Postmaster-General sibilists at Paris had held as a sine qua non.

ism. At the last moment, however, the tenacity Two more Chinamen suffering from leprosy and pugnacity of the Anglo-Saxons have come have been discovered in the city, but there ap- to the fore. The organized workingmen of Great Britain have decided, at whatever cost, to can people would have justified, the cession of be represented at the Brussels Congress, to have and the public at large unless with their own every delegate there to whom they are entitled, and to join forces in a battle royal for the conaccord as to the necessity of isolation, but Dr. trol of the organization. It will be a fitting occasion for such a contest. It will be the largest such gathering ever held, with delegates and that lepers should be kept apart from other from every European country and from Ameripeople. This is the second time within a few ca. Many earnest and accomplished students of social and political economy will be there, and many of the most rabid and incoherent of revolutionists. The agenda of subjects before the Congress includes many of crucial importance. But the one dominant issue to be tried is this, whether the principles of British Trades Unionism or these of German Socialism and the Paris Commune are henceforth to prevail in the international labor organization. As the British delegates are thoroughly united, and will form nearly one-third of the whole body. a vigorous struggle may be looked for, no matter which way the result may incline.

VIRTUES OF THE SOIL.

Mr. Stedman gave our readers yesterday an illuminating reminiscence of Mr. Lowell's keen discernment and true instinct as a critic of literature. The older poet, interested in the earliest verses of a new writer, had voluntarily sought him out in order to encourage him to persevere in his wooing of the muses. Mr. Stedman had written some distinctively American lyrics, and had coupled with them more elaborate and labored pieces on classical themes. Mr. Lowell's preference was immediately shown for the work that had the characteristic qualities of American life. The ambitious antiques he politely condemned with faint praise. you think you can do these things any better," he asked, "than they have been done by Keats, Tennyson and Landor? When you write American ballads you are on your own ground, breathing your own air, and have a touch of your own." The validity of that criticism was attested by Mr. Lowell's own experience. His chief successes in literature had been achieved on American ground, as a poet of New-England and a representative of National thought and feeling. At least twice during his arduous litecary career he had the crowning distinction of expressing in great National crises all that was in the overwrought hearts of his countrymen. Once it was as a satirist when, in "Jonathan to John," he rebuked England's offensive hestility to the cause of liberty and its mercenary greed in supporting a slaveholders' rebellion. Again it was as a poet when, after the close of the Civil War, he raised in his majestic "Commemoration Ode" an imperishable monument, nobler than stone or bronze, to Abraham Lincoln, "one of Plutarch's men."

The truth, embodied not only in Mr. Lowell's keen comments on the work of a new and promising writer, but also in his own literary achievements, is one which is borne out by the experience of all ages and races. The great poets and prose-writers, indeed the great statesmen and preachers as well, are those who have expressed not merely the thought of their day. but the aspirations and moral purposes of men of their own country and race. Homer, Dryden and Goethe not only belonged to the living, breathing world of their times, but each to his own country. The touch of life which made their work immortal came from the soil. Mr. Gladstone exercised a greater power over English opinion than Lord Beaconsfield, because he was English in heart and mind, whereas his rival was always suspected 'of being half-Asiatic and essentially alien in instincts. Mr. Beecher was the greatest preacher of his day because his genius was a characteristic It is announced that the organized working- natural law of the intellectual world that exotics new tariff, showing a decrease of about 7 per ishes, has free growth and bears fruit abundantly. Certainly this is true of all that is best in American literature. Irving, Hawthorne, during work when on their own ground, in-"breathing their own air."

Never was it more important for living authors to recognize this universal law of intellectual production than at the present time, when novelists are scouring the ends of the earth and ranging over past ages for novel comprehensive. The fourth took place in Paris themes and fantastic characters, and when the during the Universal Exhibition of 1889, under rising poets count it but narrowness and provincialism to be patriotic and to write about their own country and their own people. Authors are talking vaguely to-day about the republic of letters as if it were a transcendental realm in the air without any working relations to any country or any living race. If they will take counsel with the benignant ghosts of their library shelves they will learn the wholesome lesson that the living writer must always be the conduit of the freshest thought, the deepest feeling and the most intense moral convictions of his own country and race. He must not be ashamed of his own homely soil, for the strongest qualities and most potent energies of his growth will come from the closest contact George Eliot's art, but it was essentially an exotic creation, and the mannerisms and anand weakened all her subsequent work. In 'Clerical Tales." "Adam Bede" and "Mill on the Floss" she was on her own ground, and her work had all the characteristics of English life and thought. The living author is the last work was what was distinctively American in thought and purpose. The "Commemoration Ode" marked the culminating point of a long the noblest poem in American literature, because the virtues of the soil are in it.

FRED DOUGLASS AND THE HAYTIAN

MISSION. Those who knew Fred Douglass as THE TRIBUNE knew him throughout his great life upon the Haytian mission as adding to his dignities, and will not now regard its loss as detracting from them. No success that he might have won there was needed as a crown to his unique career, and no failure, if failure there has been, will in any way affect the admiration to which his past entitles him. This is and in every way possible proposed to identify tiality for the Haytian Government and his the gathering and all who attended it with the consequent inability to appreciate his duty There is no present reason for alarm in re- most extreme principles of Socialism. On this toward the interests in his charge. We do not the English decided not to have anything to do credit this accusation, but if we did we should with it whatever, unless to send a delegate only be called upon to believe that the cruelties of pollution is enough, though, to suggest the merely to enter formal protest against the whole and wrongs suffered on behalf of his race have the purity of the city's water supply. Exam- Belgians only a few days ago changed the date imagination. We should need to believe only

plain that extraordinary precautions are neces- | "freeze out" the English, and thus capture the | ca. If this is true, and if there are any who welcome to go ahead. It is not his reputation that will suffer.

We doubt if there is any one who could have got from Hyppolite, by methods that the Ameri-Mole St. Nicolas. It is plain that the Dictator is a common adventurer, brilliant and able it may be, but undoubtedly unscrupulous, caring nothing for his promises, anxious only for present success, and willing to do anything calculated to obtain and secure his supremacy. He knows that the United States are not given to conquest, and that, from his purely selfish point of view, he can afford to defy them. He knows he is safe in the conclusion that they will not send an expedition to enforce his virtual agreement by arms. The game he has played in view of this fact is neither smart nor valiant. On the contrary, it is a particularly low species of trickery. In his extremity he obtained our assistance by giving us to understand that he would cede or lease the coaling-station. Our trading vessels were protected by our cruisers in breaking Legitime's illegal but successful blockade. Hyppolite's army was released, and he was enabled to conquer his enemy. found his power when he got it exceedingly unstable. His enemies, aware of his obligations to the United States, set up the cry that he was going to impair Haytian sovereignty over Haytian soil, and they succeeded in working up a sentiment against the cession which was dangerous to his already tottering seat. By throwing over his promise he was able to confuse his enemies and to appear in the light of a great and daring patriot who could even defy the mighty Republic. Well knowing that the mighty Republic would let him defy if he chose, he has taken the course best calculated to serve his present ends. We doubt if another result would have been possible no matter who repre-

sented us in the negotiations. And yet it may well be that Mr. Douglass's resignation is wise, and that a white man and a man less interested in the racial question than he should now be sent to Port-au-Prince. It is not unreasonable to suppose that a Minister bent on upholding our interests and not concerned to see the cause of negro self-government vindicated, would, in the present situation, serve the country better than Mr. Douglass. The change may be to our National advantage. In no sense can it hurt Mr. Douglass. His great abilities have their better opportunity at home and among a people to whom his history is a most encouraging promise of the day when there will be no negro question.

WHAT THE TARIFF DOES FOR LABOR. In nine months under the new tariff the value of dutiable and of free imports compares as follows with the returns for the same months

of the previous fiscal year under former duties: 1889-'90. Total value dutlable......8334,244,768 \$389,786,032 295,062,863 208,983,873 Total value free

Now that the detailed reports for nine months have been published, it is possible to determine much more closely than before the character of the decrease in dutiable imports, and of the increase in free imports, and the results place in strong light the usefulness of the new tariff. There must first be deducted from free imports the last year \$45,501,724 for sugar in April, May and June which was formerly dutiable, and there then remains \$253,457,689 of free goods, against \$208,983,873 for the same months of the previous year, an increase of \$44,473,816, or about 22 per cent, in imports of all other free goods. On the other hand, in comparing imports of dutiable goods, there must be deducted from the statement for last year 828,836,762, the value of sugar imported in April, May and June, then dutiable but now free, and there remains \$360,949,270 as the value of all other dutiable goods, against product of American soil. It seems to be the \$334,244,768 for the nine months under the

> A large part of the decrease in dutiable goods appears in the manufactures of wool, which were smaller in value by \$14,911,951, or 38 per cent, than in the same months of the previous year, notwithstanding an increase in carpets and in wool ready-made clothing. In cloths the decrease was from 11,679,273 yards to 7,114,761; in dress goods from 82,514,821 to 51,724,057; in rags, shoddy and waste from 3,554,603 pounds to 572,712; in yarns from 2,601,112 pounds to 797,390, and in knit fabrics from \$1,069,569 to \$344,402. In miscellaneous woollens not specified the decrease is from 84,697,889 to \$2,144,274. These changes mean simply an addition of about \$15,000,000 to the demand for American labor in one branch of manufacture for nine months. or at the rate of twenty millions a year.

In the iron and steel manufacture important gains for American industry are seen. There must first be deducted the imports of tin plates. which have increased from 500,000,000 to \$10,000,000 pounds as the new duty went into effect at the end of the nine months, and the remaining decrease in value of iron and steel products imported is \$3,883,518, or more than 25 per cent. In cutlery alone the decrease is \$1.266,325, or more than two-thirds; in hoop and band iron, including cotton ties, the decrease is \$564,652, or nearly 90 per cent; and in wire rods about 25 per cent. The changes with it. "Remola" was a splendid product of in this branch have added nearly \$4,000,000 to the demand for American labor in nine months. The imports of manufactures of flax. alytic methods she acquired in writing it marred hemp and their substitutes also decreased in value \$3,795.615, or about 19 per cent.

Among the agricultural products the most conspicuous changes are in barley, imports of which decreased from 11,013,402 bushels to 3,302,858, or nearly 70 per cent; in eggs, of man in the world who can afford to be with- which the imports decreased from about 10,out a country. What was best in Mr. Loweli's 404,219 dozen to 1,225,220 dozen since October 5, or more than seven-eighths; in flax seed, of which the imports dropped from 1,887,037 bushels to 591,736, or more than and productive career. It remains to this day two-thirds; and in tobacco for wrappers, in which the decrease has been over 9,000,000 pounds, and in value \$8,238,110. In these four items alone the decrease in value of imports is about \$14,257,000.

When these few classes are deducted, with their aggregate decrease of over \$37,000,000 n imports, it appears that in all the remaining imports there has been an increase of over \$10,000,000. It is the fact that most of the other dutiable imports were either reduced or not changed in duty, or not so changed that any important decrease has resulted. The great industrial revolution which is in progress is mainly due to the provisions above mentioned, and these have plainly added at least \$37,000,000 in nine months, or at the rate of more than \$50,000,000 a year, to the demand for American labor. And there is yet to come the great change resulting from the duty on tin plates, which may by itself prove to affect the demand for labor to the extent of many millions.

President Harrison has added another to the ong list of excellent appointments which have lent lustre to his Administration. Mr. Richard Cotts Shannon, who has been named as Minister o Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, is eminently qualified for the post. He has had some

French and Portuguese languages. A better appointment it would have been hard to make.

The earth having plunged into the August meteor zone, the high thermometer and the dressreform craze are alike explained.

Nothing new under the sun, eh? Well, how does a wedding trip on bicycles strike you? A couple just reported from Chicago have travelled some 900 miles in this fashion, and seem to think their honeymoon has been a big success. Every one to his own taste. But it is to be feared that bicycle wedding trips will not soon acquire extended popularity. There is necessarily a lack of that sociability and propinquity which have always been regarded as indispensable to the complete happiness of the newly-married. Though two hearts may beat as one, the separation which two wheels compel cannot be regarded as other than a drawback.

Kansas City is not New-York. The descent of a mob of enraged taxpayers upon the Mayor and Council of Kansas City the other night to wreak vengeance for the passage of an ordinance that looked like a steal was a suggestive, if not an instructive, spectacle. The Aldermen of New-York have reason to thank their stars that the muchput-upon public here has never resorted to such extreme measures.

Discretion has been allowed by the Treasury Department to the Acting Commissioner of Immigration at this port in regard to the landing of immigrants on Sunday. It is no doubt a hard ship to keep the employes of this bureau on duty every Sunday in the year. At the same time it To the Editor of The Tribune. would be a hard-hip to compel a large number str: I carnestly beseech my sister spinsters to fimmigrants to remain on snipboard twenty- abandon their poodles, and lapdogs, and cats, and parwould be a hard-hip to compel a large number four hours, or even twelve hours, longer than is rots, and send what they can for poor children. The necessary. Acting Secretary Nettleton is clearly right in insisting that no change be made in the existing arrangements unless it can be done " without serious inconvenience to arriving immigrants. The immigration officials are sure that this can be done, and no doubt the steamship companies will be glad to co-operate as far as possible in whatever arrangements may be made in order to do away with Sunday work at the Barge Office.

The showers of Tuesday and Wednesday washed clean away the paleolithic drift of Mail-st. Nothing else ever does it. 'Tis nobody's business. Nobody does it.

Truly the raisers of peaches are the most difficult men in the world to satisfy. Now their complaint is that there are too many peaches, that it does not pay to market them, and that, in consequence, they are left to rot on the trees. It has not yet struck the average citizen hereabouts that peaches are a drug in the market and isn't it possible that growers have jumped at a conclusion too hastily? Perhaps the explanation is to be found in the statement: "It is expected that late fruit will command profitable prices." The inference is that the appetite of the consumer is not to be sated with an oversupply of the early varieties, so that he will perforce buy abundantly when the later ones come to market. Perhaps that will work, but then perhaps it will not.

We thought it was hot in New-York, but in Chicago the sun has baked apples on the trees. The cooked fruit could hardly be used as a World's Fair document.

Vermont made an appropriation of only \$5,000 for the World's Fair, at its last session. Now a special session has been called, in part to consider the question of setting aside a larger sum for that purpose. The New-York Legislature made no appropriation whatever for the Fair, but not a whisper is heard about a special session in order to remedy the defect. The motto of the State is "Excelsior," but it is evidently willing to "go east side of the house to make room for the large numdown foot" on this question. All because the Democrats could not have things their own way and the faculty of Princeton College, one of whose subin Albany last winter.

PERSONAL.

When reporters went to Oliver Wendell Holmes, on Wednesday, to ask him to talk about James Russell point-lace fastened back with diamonds. Her brides Lowell's death, he begged to be excused, saying that maids, Miss Lily Barret and Miss Constance Spencer, each felt it to be in poor taste to do so while Mr. Lowell's remains were barely cold. The relations of the two was of lilles-of-the-valley. men, he added, had always been of such a friendly and intimate character that he did not have the heart to Rodman Paul, Allan M. Marquand and Henry Martalk for publication at this time. In view of Mr. quand, were of lilles of the valley and gardenias. Lowell's distinguished career as an author and citizen

There is no longer any doubt as to the fate of Dr. von Kalkstein, the famous German professor and ex plorer, who recently undertook a tour of Switzerland. According to German papers, his body was found a few days ago in a crevice on the southern side of Mt. Pliatas. Von Kalistein was an influential member of the Liberal party of Germany and took the greatest interest in political and educational matters.

Mrs. Douglass, wife of one of General Grant's physicians, has received an appointment in the Treasury Department at Washington.

That very interesting relie of Commodore Perry's fight on Lake Eric, his flagship Niagara, was sunk in Eric Harbor in 1814, "The Buffalo Courier" says that after passing through various ownerships the entering the main doorway the wide, open hall was Ningara now belongs to Superintendent D. P. Dobbins, of Buffalo, who, it is expected, will raise this relie of a departed naval supremacy and exhibit her at Chicago in 1803, armed with the same carronades and smooth-bores with which her commander was able to say, "We have met the enemy and they are ours; one ship, three sloops, a schooner and a brig."

Ex-Oueen Natalie, according to present plans, will remain with her aunt until fall. She intends later to visit her sister, Princess Ghika, in Paris.

"Yesterday afternoon," says "The Detroit Free Press." "a group of G. A. R. veterans sat together at he Michigan Central depot waiting for their train and indulging in war reminiscences, when Major Don G. Lovell, department commander for Washington and Alaska, related the following: When the 3d Michigan Infantey left Grand Rapids I was No. 4 in the first four of Company A. and as we marched along South Division street from the fair grounds I recollect that a handsome young girl ran out from the porch of Dr. Platt's stone residence and placed a ouquet of flowers in the muzzle of my gun. That bouquet I carried clear to Washington. Do you know who the young lady was? saked a Grand Rapids veteran, a member of the 6th Michigan Cavalry, and n. That do you know the name that lady now bears!'
Major Lovell said that he knew her by sight as
Miss Fanny Platt, and he was very much surprised to learn that she is now and for many years has been Mrs. Don M. Dickinson."

HOW TO SECURE FREE ART.

From The Boston Budget. When the authors wanted international copyright they united in strong and earnest effort, and in time obtained it. If the artists want free art they must show their faith by their works in the same manner. If they desire it they will work for it, and if they work for it, and if they work for it, and if they work for it they will have it. The initial step is now to come forward and make the proposed art congress in washington, to be held in December, a success. Something will not grow out of nothing. Without effort and energy there will be no results. The question lies and energy there will be no results. wholly with the artists themselves.

A WEST INDIA COALING STATION.

The condition which confronts us at present is that st. Thomas can probably be promptly and easily ac-quired, while Mole St. Nicholas or Samana Eay cannot.

JEFFERSON WOULD NOT KNOW HIS PARTY. From The Boston Journal. Instead of the strong, distinctive American party which he (Thomas Jefferson) sought to make it, it (the Democracy) has steadily degenerated, until it has be-come the acknowledged and obsequious tool of foreign

TOO LATE TO LEVY ON IT NOW.

From The Boston Herald.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis says the legal profession of the present day will be surprised to learn that Mr. Webster, the greatest American lawyer of his time, made but \$15,000 a year by his practice. The legal profession will probably not be so much astonished at the amount as some of Mr. Webster's numerous creditors, if any of them are yet living.

HAS ANYTHING HAPPENED TO HIM! From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

population of 25,000 in the Croton region, it is week's work. The scheme was evidently to ample in the negro race of Anglo-Saxon Ameri-

TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

Freviously acknowledged.

A member of St. Mary's Church, Manhautanville, per the Rev. L. H. Schwab.
Children's lawn party, Grant House, Jefferson Heights, Catakill, N. Y.
Entertainment 20 00 ntertainment given at the Mountain House, Eldred, N. Y., July 20 assmond and Susan Street incy Herbert and Mina Sydney Herbert and Mina
Cash
Benjamin and Harriet Gage, Bath, N. Y.
Friends, Water Mill, N. Y.
Ontoosa Club, Tannersville, N. Y.
Barbara Walte?
Great Neck, L. I.
A. A., Catskill.
"Mogara"
John A. Robeling
H.
A. T. Woolley, Long Branch, N. I. H.
A. T. Woolley, Long Branch, N. J.
Clement and Horace, Elizabeth, N. J.
In memory of Charles Ringsbury Mackay
Mrs. M. Van Nest.
Henry T. Sloane.
Fellen S. James. Henry T. Sloane.
F. In S. James.
Miss Mabel B. Dickinson.
Mrs. George H. Morgan.
F. T. L.
S. V. Topham.
"B-sele," Hartford, Conn. K. Togtin H. and C. H. Esty, Ishaca, N. Y. Holmes Holmes.

Of the Chrendon House, Clarendon
Springs, Vs. 125 85 5 00 1 00 8 25 2 00 25 00 10 00 Spr ngs, V³

Reba, A. nes and Mildred

M. B. Tappan, Keen Heights, N. Y

Schellsburg, Fenn., Fresh-Air Service
Schellsburg, Penn., Cash. Feorge Woldington P. N. F. Harlem. Ladies of South Canterbury, Conn... terian Church, per John H. Prail 80 00 Total, August 13, 1891.....

Fresh-Air Fund must be kept up. Inclosed please find 85 for it. Yours respectfully, BARBARA WAITE. Northampton, Mass., Aug. 12, 1891 To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir : Inclosed you will find check for \$125 35, raise by the guests of the Clarendon House to aid your commendable work. The appeal in Friday's issue was

noticed by some of the guests that evening, and the idea of holding an open-air festival was suggested are met with universal favor. Committees were appointed and invitations sent to the resorts at Lake Bombaseen in Castleton and Mount Vert in Middleton, and the guests came over in goodly numbers on Tue day of the festival. In the park in front of the hotel hemlock booths were set up for the sale of candy, pop-corn, apples, gingerbread, ice cream and other refresh-A fish pond was fished as dry as many of our trout brooks. The table of fancy goods and birefibari souvenirs was very profitable. The noted fortune teller, Cinderella, was kept busy in her gypsy tent revealing the future to numerous young people. The sign, "What a man most dislikes," in front of another sign, "What a man most dislikes," in front of another tent induced many a male and female to drop their nickels, and an Egyptian mystery was revealed to numerous inquiring eyes through a microscope at five cents a peep, while Rebecca at the Well disposed of gallons of excellent lemonade and spring water to thirsty travellers. The little girls sold flowers, and boys from the neighboring farms ran potato, sack, obstacle and other races and climbed the greased pole to contribute their share in raising money for children less fortunate than themselves. An excellent band from Rutland provided by the hotel propreteor and the guests furnished music to belp make the affair successful. Contribution taken at the Sunday services conducted by the Rev. A. A. Miner, of Boeton, amounted to \$25, and the balance of the check, \$102.35, the receeds of Tuesday afternoon's festival, represents the willing work of many and the liberal patronage of all of our eighty guests.

Clarendon House, Clarendon Springs, Vt., Aug. 13, 1891.

A WEDDING IN NEWPORT. Newport, R. I., Aug. 13 (Special),-There was a

G. Marouand, of New-York, whose only unmarried daugh ter, Miss Mabel, was married to Henry Galbraith Ward, a well-known New-York lawyer, the partner of E. Randolph Robinson. Mr. Ward, who is counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad, comes from a New-England family whose deeds in Revolutionary times are well known to the students of history. An addition thirty feet long and inclosed with bunting was erected on the stantial benefactors is the father of the bride, was represented by Professors Frothingham and Sloan. The ceremony took place in the drawing-room, and a space set off by ribbons was reserved for the bridal party. The bride was accompanied by her father. She wore point-lace on white satin and a rich veil of old family carried a bouquet of pale pink roses. The bride's bouquet ceremony was performed by the Rev. Roderick Terry, of It might be considered proper at a latter date to pay a tribute to his memory. Dr. Holmes will be eighty-two years old on August 29. His general health is good, though the recent hot spell had a depressing effect upon him. of best man were performed by Samuel L. Parrish, d New-York.

Outside the Newport cottage colony the following were present from out of town: Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Godwin, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Curtis, Mrs. O'Sullivan, Miss Annie Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Monroe, Mr. and Mrs. Artemas Ward, Miss Sarah C. Weekes, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Parmly and the Misses Hathaway. The collation was served by Pinard. The house and grounds at Linden Gate, the name of the Marquand place, offered excellent opportunities for decorations. In consequence, the floral display was an exceedingly fine one. the large house was festooned with flowers. On found transformed into a veritable bower, the celling found transformed into a veritable bower, the celling being hidden with grapevines, from which hung large bunches of grapes. The drawing-room, in which the ceremony was performed, was, of course, where the greatest ingenuity had been displayed. The door-ways were festooned with passion vines, the mantels hanked with white roses and lilles-of-the-valley, and the mirror held floral garlands. The broad recess in the south end of the room, where the bride and bridegroom steed during the ceremony and while re-ceiving the congratulations of their friends, was a per-fect picture of floral loveliness.

Augustin Daly's company has had an unusually long vacation this summer. The members of it met after their varied restful experiences and enjoyments on the deck of the Fuerst Bismarck yesterday morning. There were over thirty of them who sailed under the charge of Mr. Daly's business manager, Richard Dorney. There was also the usual congregation of friends wishing health and happiness and success and increased fame to all, individually and collectively. Among those in the party were Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Sidney Bowkett, Mr. and Mrs. Hobert Bosworth, George Chirke, Miss Kitty Cheatham, Miss Florence Conron, Miss Isabel Irving, Charles Leclercq, Miss Adelaide Prince, Miss May Slivie, Charles Wheatley, Edward Wilks and Henry Widner. The company will play for a week in Paris and will then go to the Lyceum Theatre, London, for an engagement of ten weeks. If it meets with anything like the success it did last summer there will be no reason for dissatisfaction. The next season in New-York will begin about the last week in November,

UNITED, BUT NOT A UNION.

The Association of Musical Directors of America met at the office of "The Dramatic Mirror" yesterday and chose Jesse Williams president and Arthur C was thought that no treasurer would be needed. The association has nothing of the nature of a musical union about it, but intends to accomplish its purposes by argument and moral sussion. Many of the menibers are musical directors of travelling companies. and the chief complaint is that in small towns visited it is often impossible to get an orchestra large enough to give effect to the music that the leaders lave prepared. It is boped that the association may impress managers in such towns with the necessity of pro-viding more and better musicians, and may gain the help of local papers for its objects, as it is held that much of the enjoyment of an audience depends on the music of a play or opera being fitty performed.

WILLIAM L. SCOTT IMPROVING.

Erie, Penn., Aug. 13.-Ex-Congressman Scott's condition is slightly improved. Dr. Brand, his physician, says: "I am confident Mr. Scott will recover, though his recovery will be necessarily slow. He has passed the turning point and the chances are greatly in his

THE AGRICULTURAL DIRECTORS IN SESSION. Washington, Aug. 13.-The convention of the A♣ sociation of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment stations was continued here to-day. The sections on hotany, agriculture and college work held separate